2009

ANNUAL REPORT

SGI CANADA Insurance Services Ltd.

Responsibility for Financial Statements

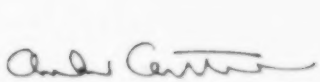
The consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of Management and have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada. In the opinion of Management, the consolidated financial statements fairly reflect the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of SGI CANADA Insurance Services Ltd. (the Corporation) within reasonable limits of materiality.

Preparation of financial information is an integral part of Management's broader responsibilities for the ongoing operations of the Corporation. Management maintains an extensive system of internal accounting controls to ensure that transactions are accurately recorded on a timely basis, are properly approved and result in reliable financial statements. The adequacy and operation of the control systems are monitored on an ongoing basis by an internal audit department.

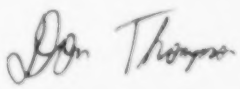
An actuary has been appointed by the Corporation to carry out a valuation of the policy liabilities and to issue a report thereon to the shareholders and regulatory authorities. The valuation is carried out in accordance with accepted actuarial practice and common Canadian insurance regulatory requirements. The policy liabilities consist of a provision for unpaid claim and adjustment expenses on the earned portion of policies and of future obligations on the unearned portion of policies. In performing this valuation, the actuary makes assumptions as to future rates of claim frequency and severity, inflation, reinsurance recoveries, expenses and other contingencies, taking into consideration the circumstances of the Corporation and the nature of the insurance policies. The actuary also makes use of Management information provided by the Corporation and the work of the external auditors in verifying the data used in the valuation.

The consolidated financial statements have been examined and approved by the Board of Directors. An Audit Committee, composed of members of the Board of Directors, meets periodically with financial officers of the Corporation and the external auditors. These external auditors have free access to this Committee, without Management present, to discuss the results of their audit work and their opinion on the adequacy of internal financial controls and the quality of financial reporting.

KPMG have been appointed external auditors. Their responsibility is to report to the shareholder and regulatory authorities regarding the fairness of presentation of the Corporation's financial position and results of operations as shown in the consolidated financial statements. In carrying out their audit, the external auditors also make use of the work of the actuary and his report on the policy liabilities. The Auditors' Report outlines the scope of their examination and their opinion.



Andrew R. Cartmell
President and Chief Executive Officer



Don Thompson
Chief Financial Officer

February 18, 2010

Actuary's Report

To the Shareholder of SGI CANADA Insurance Services Ltd.

I have valued the policy liabilities of SGI CANADA Insurance Services Ltd. for its consolidated statement of financial position at December 31, 2009 and their change in the consolidated statement of operations for the year then ended in accordance with accepted actuarial practice, including selection of appropriate assumptions and methods.

In my opinion the amount of policy liabilities makes appropriate provision for all policyholder obligations, and the consolidated financial statements fairly present the results of the valuation.

Cara Low

Cara Low
Assistant Vice-President, Corporate Actuary
Saskatchewan Government Insurance
Fellow, Canadian Institute of Actuaries

February 18, 2010

Auditors' Report

To the Shareholder of SGI CANADA Insurance Services Ltd.

We have audited the consolidated statement of financial position of SGI CANADA Insurance Services Ltd. as at December 31, 2009 and the consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at December 31, 2009 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants
Regina, Canada

February 18, 2010

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

December 31	2009	2008
	(thousands of $)	
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 3)	$ 5,147	$ 6,668
Accounts receivable (note 4)	40,528	31,345
Deferred policy acquisition costs	10,414	9,042
Reinsurers' share of unearned premiums	1,367	1,287
Future income taxes (note 11)	1,406	2,613
Investments (note 5)	183,308	158,774
Unpaid claims recoverable from reinsurers	29,172	25,542
Other assets (note 6)	585	635
	$ 271,927	$ 235,906
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 15,641	$ 8,677
Premium taxes payable	1,549	1,101
Amounts due to reinsurers	15,593	15,890
Unearned reinsurance commissions	1,104	1,053
Unearned premiums	50,189	39,152
Provision for unpaid claims (note 7)	104,502	93,869
	188,578	159,742
Non-controlling interest	**1,879**	1,862
Shareholder's equity		
Share capital (note 8)	27,254	27,254
Contributed surplus	32,487	32,487
Retained earnings	21,778	18,950
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(49)	(4,389)
	81,470	74,302
	$ 271,927	$ 235,906

Commitments and contingencies (note 19)
(see accompanying notes)

On behalf of the Board:

Andrew R. Cartmell – Director

Randy Heise – Director

Consolidated Statement of Operations

year ended December 31	2009	2008
	(thousands of $)	
Gross premiums written	$ 93,625	$ 75,772
Net premiums written	$ 87,383	$ 69,668
Net premiums earned	$ 76,834	$ 62,015
Claims incurred	49,977	40,586
Commissions	16,502	12,657
Administrative expenses	10,605	9,634
Premium taxes	2,775	2,294
Facility Association participation (note 17)	482	487
Total claims and expenses	80,341	65,658
Underwriting loss	(3,507)	(3,643)
Investment earnings (note 10)	7,355	7,773
Income before income taxes and non-controlling interest	3,848	4,130
Income taxes (note 11)	1,003	471
Income after income taxes and before non-controlling interest	2,845	3,659
Non-controlling interest	17	153
Net income	$ 2,828	$ 3,506

(see accompanying notes)

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

year ended December 31	2009	2008
	(thousands of $)	
Net income	**$ 2,828**	$ 3,506
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes:		
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale financial assets arising during the year	7,237	(5,300)
Income tax recovery (expense)	(2,288)	1,610
	4,949	(3,690)
Reclassification of net realized gains on sale of investments included in net income	(2,300)	(1,067)
Reclassification of investment write-downs included in net income	1,359	-
Income tax expense	332	340
	(609)	(727)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**4,340**	(4,417)
Comprehensive income (loss)	**$ 7,168**	$ (911)

(see accompanying notes)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity

year ended December 31	2009	2008
	(thousands of $)	
Share capital		
Balance, end of year	**$ 27,254**	$ 27,254
Contributed surplus		
Balance, end of year	**$ 32,487**	$ 32,487
Retained earnings		
Balance, beginning of year	$ 18,950	$ 15,444
Net income	2,828	3,506
Balance, end of year	**$ 21,778**	$ 18,950
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		
Balance, beginning of year	$ (4,389)	$ 28
Other comprehensive income (loss)	4,340	(4,417)
Balance, end of year	**$ (49)**	$ (4,389)
Total shareholder's equity	**$ 81,470**	$ 74,302

(see accompanying notes)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

year ended December 31	2009	2008
	(thousands of $)	
Cash provided by (used for):		
Operating activities		
Net income	$ 2,828	$ 3,506
Non-cash items:		
Amortization	866	414
Net realized gain on sale of investments	(2,300)	(1,067)
Future income taxes	1,207	673
Income from investments accounted for on the equity basis	(206)	(120)
Investment write-downs	1,359	-
Non-controlling interest	17	153
Change in non-cash operating items (note 14)	12,622	7,297
	16,393	10,856
Investing activities		
Purchases of investments	(149,721)	(199,241)
Proceeds on sale of investments	131,807	186,419
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	-	(30)
	(17,914)	(12,852)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(1,521)**	(1,996)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	6,668	8,664
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 5,147**	$ 6,668
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Income taxes paid	$ 573	$ 1,000

(see accompanying notes)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2009

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

SGI CANADA Insurance Services Ltd. (the Corporation) was incorporated on July 18, 1990, under *The Business Corporations Act* (Saskatchewan). The Corporation holds a Saskatchewan provincial insurers' licence under *The Saskatchewan Insurance Act* and is licensed to conduct business in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario. It conducts property and casualty business directly in Alberta and Manitoba, in Ontario through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Coachman Insurance Company (Coachman), and in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick through its 75%-owned subsidiary, The Insurance Company of Prince Edward Island (ICPEI).

In many provinces in Canada, automobile insurance premium rates are regulated by provincial government authorities. Regulation of premium rates is based on claims and other costs of providing insurance coverage, as well as projected profit margins. Regulatory approvals can limit or reduce premium rates that can be charged, or delay the implementation of changes in rates. The Corporation's automobile premiums are subject to rate regulation in Alberta, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which represent approximately 54% (2008 – 53%) of the Corporation's consolidated net premiums earned.

Saskatchewan Government Insurance (SGI CANADA) owns 100% of the Corporation and its financial results are included in the consolidated financial statements of SGI CANADA.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Corporation are in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The following are considered to be the Corporation's significant accounting policies:

Changes in Accounting Standards

In June 2009, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) issued amendments to its Financial Instruments – Disclosure standard to expand disclosures of financial instruments consistent with new disclosure requirements made under International Financial Reporting Standards. These amendments were effective for the Corporation commencing January 1, 2009, and introduces a three-level fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the quality and reliability of information used in estimating the fair value of financial instruments. The fair values for the three levels are based on:

- Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets.
- Level 2 – models using observable inputs other than quoted market prices.
- Level 3 – models using inputs that are not based on observable market data.

These additional disclosures are included in note 5.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation, its 100%-owned subsidiary, Coachman, and its 75%-owned subsidiary, ICPEI. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent

assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Changes in estimates are recorded in the accounting period in which they are determined. The most significant estimation processes are related to the actuarial determination of the provision for unpaid claims (note 7), investment valuation (note 5) and income taxes (note 11).

Financial assets and liabilities

The measurement basis for financial assets and financial liabilities depends on whether the financial asset or liability has been classified as held for trading, available for sale, held to maturity, loans and receivables or other financial liabilities. Financial assets and liabilities classified as held for trading are measured at fair value. Those changes in fair value are recognized in net income. Financial assets classified as available for sale are measured at fair value with unrealized changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income; however, unrealized losses considered other than temporary continue to be recognized as a decrease to net income. Financial assets and liabilities designated as held to maturity, loans and receivables or other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Corporation has no financial assets or liabilities designated as held for trading or held to maturity.

The Corporation has designated its cash and cash equivalents and its investments as available for sale. Accounts receivable are designated as loans and receivables. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and premium taxes payable are designated as other financial liabilities. Unpaid claims recoverable from reinsurers, amounts due to reinsurers and the provision for unpaid claims are exempt from the above requirement.

Investments

All investments are carried at fair value, except investments accounted for on the equity basis. The fair value of short-term investments is based on cost, which approximates fair value due to the immediate or short-term nature of these financial instruments. The fair value of bonds and debentures and common shares is determined using quoted market values based on the latest bid prices. The fair value of pooled equity funds is based on the quoted market values of the underlying investments, based on the latest bid prices.

Where the Corporation has investments in shares and exercises significant influence, the investments are accounted for on the equity basis and the Corporation's investment is adjusted for its share of the investee's net earnings or losses, and reduced by dividends received.

The Corporation records its investment purchases and sales on a trade-date basis, which is the date when the transactions are entered into.

Investment earnings

The Corporation recognizes interest and premium financing revenue as earned, dividends when declared, pooled equity fund revenue when a distribution is declared, and investment gains and losses when realized.

Interest revenue includes amortization of any premium or discount recognized as of the date of purchase of the security. Amortization is calculated using the effective interest method. Realized gains and losses represent the difference between the amounts received through the sale of investments and their respective cost base. Interest is generally receivable on a semi-annual basis.

Transaction costs are included in the acquisition cost of individual investments. Direct investment expenses, such as external custodial, investment management and investment consultant expenses, are recorded against investment earnings.

When the fair value of an investment falls below its cost, and the decline is determined to be other than temporary, a loss equivalent to the difference between cost and fair value is recorded in investment earnings as an investment write-down.

Foreign currency translation
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the year-end date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date. Unrealized gains and/or losses arising on translation are charged to operations in the current year. Unrealized foreign exchange gains and/or losses arising on investments designated as available for sale are included in other comprehensive income until realized, at which time they are reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to investment earnings. Translation gains and/or losses related to other financial assets and liabilities are charged to operations in the current year.

Premiums
Premiums written are taken into income over the terms of the related policies, which are no longer than 12 months. Unearned premiums represent the portion of the policy premiums relating to the unexpired term of each policy.

Provision for unpaid claims
The provision for unpaid claims represents an estimate of the total cost of outstanding claims at the year-end date. The estimate includes the cost of reported claims and claims incurred but not reported, and an estimate of adjustment expenses to be incurred on these claims. The provision is calculated without discounting. The estimates are necessarily subject to uncertainty and are selected from a range of possible outcomes. During the life of the claim, adjustments to the estimates are made as additional information becomes available. The change in outstanding losses plus paid losses is reported as claims incurred in the current period.

Reinsurance ceded
Reinsurance premiums ceded and reinsurance recoveries on losses incurred are recorded as reductions of the respective income and expense accounts.

Unpaid claims recoverable from reinsurers, reinsurers' share of unearned premiums and unearned reinsurance commissions are estimated in a manner consistent with the method used for determining the provision for unpaid claims, unearned premiums and deferred policy acquisition costs respectively.

Income taxes
The Corporation uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Current income taxes are recognized as estimated income taxes payable for the current year. Future income tax assets and liabilities consist of temporary differences between tax and accounting bases of assets and liabilities, as well as the benefit of losses available to be carried forward to future years for tax purposes that are likely to be realized. The effect on future tax

assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment. A valuation allowance is recorded against any future income tax asset if it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realized.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents consist of money market investments with a maturity of 90 days or less from the date of acquisition, and are presented net of cash on hand less outstanding cheques.

Deferred policy acquisition costs
Premium taxes, commissions and certain underwriting and policy issuance costs are charged to expense over the terms of the insurance policies to which such costs relate. The method followed in determining the deferred policy acquisition costs limits the amount of the deferral to the amount recoverable from unearned premiums after giving consideration to investment income, as well as claim and adjustment expenses expected to be incurred as the premiums are earned.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is recorded on a straight-line basis, commencing in the year in which the asset is placed in service, over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Leasehold improvements	5 years
Computer hardware and other equipment	3-5 years

Goodwill
Goodwill is the residual amount that results when the purchase price of an acquired business exceeds the sum of the amounts allocated to the assets acquired, less liabilities assumed, based on their fair values. Goodwill is allocated, as of the date of the business combination, to the Corporation's reporting units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Goodwill is not amortized and is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired.

Future accounting policy changes
In February 2008, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board confirmed that publicly accountable enterprises, including the Corporation, will be required to adopt International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in place of Canadian GAAP for interim and annual reporting in fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, including comparative figures for the prior year. In September 2009, the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB) approved an amendment to the introduction to the Public Sector Accounting Handbook that requires any Government Business Enterprise (GBE) to adopt IFRS. The Corporation falls into the category of a GBE and is proceeding with the adoption of IFRS.

The Corporation's parent, SGI CANADA, commenced an IFRS conversion project in 2008 for it and its subsidiaries to assess the potential impacts of the transition and developed a detailed project plan to ensure compliance with the new standards. The conversion project is progressing according to the project plan. At this time, the impact on the Corporation's future financial position and results of operations is not reasonably determinable.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
Money market investments	$ 1,399	$ 3,363
Cash on hand, net of outstanding cheques	3,748	3,305
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,147	$ 6,668

The average effective interest rate on the money market investments is 0.3% (2008 – 1.3%).

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable is comprised of the following:

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
Due from insureds	$ 25,436	$ 18,804
Investment proceeds receivable	5,471	-
Due from brokers	4,366	4,150
Facility Association (note 17)	3,951	3,806
Accrued investment income	802	1,059
Due from reinsurers	271	1,237
Other	231	123
Income taxes	-	2,166
Total accounts receivable	$ 40,528	$ 31,345

Included in due from insureds is $22,513,000 (2008 – $16,509,000) of financed premiums receivable, which represent the portion of our policyholders' monthly premium payments that are not yet due. The majority of policyholders have the option to pay a portion of the premium when the policy is placed in force and the balance in monthly instalments. The policyholder pays an additional charge for this option, reflecting handling costs and the investment income that would have been earned on such premium, had the total amount been collected at the beginning of the policy period. The additional charge is recognized in investment earnings over the period of the policy.

5. INVESTMENTS

The carrying values of the Corporation's investments are as follows:

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
Short-term investments	$ 5,584	$ 10,120
Bonds and debentures	144,390	120,213
Pooled equity funds:		
Canadian	17,287	13,809
United States	7,529	7,361
Non-North American	6,761	5,604
Canadian common shares	420	337
Investments accounted for on the equity basis	1,337	1,330
Total investments	$ 183,308	$ 158,774

Details of significant terms and conditions, exposures to interest rate and credit risks of investments are as follows:

Short-term investments

Short-term investments are comprised of money market investments with a maturity of less than one year, but greater than 90 days, from the date of acquisition. These investments have an average effective interest rate of 0.3% (2008 – 2.3%) and an average remaining term to maturity of 74 days (2008 – 87 days). The Corporation's investment policy states that investments must meet minimum investment standards of R-1, as rated by a recognized credit rating service.

Holdings for any one issuer, other than the Government of Canada or a Canadian province, are limited to 10% of the market value of the combined short-term investment and bond portfolios.

Bonds and debentures

The Corporation's investment policy states that the minimum quality standard for the purchase of bonds and debentures is BBB, as rated by a recognized credit rating service.

The Corporation's investment policy limits its holdings for any one issuer, other than the Government of Canada or a Canadian province, to 10% of the market value of the combined bond and short-term investment portfolios. The holdings for any one province are limited to 20% of the market value of the bond portfolio. No more than 10% of the market value of the bond portfolio shall be invested in bonds of foreign issuers and all securities must be in Canadian dollars.

The carrying value and average effective interest rates are shown in the following chart by contractual maturity. Actual maturity may differ from contractual maturity because certain borrowers have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	(thousands of $)			
	2009		2008	
Term to maturity (years)	Carrying Value	Average Effective Rates	Carrying Value	Average Effective Rates
Government of Canada:				
One or less	$ -	-	$ 4,986	4.2%
After one through five	61,378	3.5%	37,822	3.7%
After five	4,319	2.8%	1,186	4.2%
Canadian provincial:				
One or less	-	-	2,232	5.3%
After one through five	14,595	4.6%	14,982	5.7%
After five	7,004	5.1%	5,769	5.1%
Canadian corporate:				
One or less	4,348	4.7%	2,679	4.8%
After one through five	40,522	4.7%	36,788	5.0%
After five	12,224	5.1%	13,769	4.8%
Total bonds and debentures	$144,390		$120,213	

Pooled equity funds

The Corporation owns units in Canadian, United States and non-North American pooled equity funds that have no fixed distribution rate. Fund returns are based on the success of the fund managers.

Canadian common shares

Common shares have no fixed maturity dates and are generally not exposed to interest rate risk. The average effective dividend rate is 5.9% (2008 – 6.5%).

The Corporation's investment policy limits its investment concentration in any one investee or related group of investees to 10% of the market value of the Corporation's common shares portfolio. As well, no single holding may represent more than 10% of the voting shares of any corporation.

Investments accounted for on the equity basis

The Corporation has a 21.25% ownership interest in Charlie Cooke Insurance Agency Ltd., and a 25% ownership interest in Atlantic Adjusting & Appraisals Ltd. and Maritime Finance & Acceptance Corporation.

The fair value of investments accounted for on the equity basis is considered to approximate carrying value.

Unrealized loss positions

The following table presents available for sale investments with unrealized losses where the decline is considered temporary. The unrealized losses are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income.

	(thousands of $)			
	2009		2008	
	Carrying Value	Unrealized Losses	Carrying Value	Unrealized Losses
Bonds and debentures:				
Federal	$ 38,803	$ (161)	$ 3,776	$ (23)
Provincial and municipal	8,973	(88)	2,053	(38)
Corporate	9,511	(79)	28,056	(948)
Pooled equity funds:				
Canadian	17,287	(1,807)	13,809	(5,707)
United States	7,529	(195)	7,363	(914)
Non-North American	6,761	(148)	5,604	(1,796)
Canadian common shares	-	-	61	(20)
	$ 88,864	$ (2,478)	$ 60,722	$ (9,446)

As at December 31, 2009, the cost of 69 (2008 – 88) available for sale investments exceeded their fair value by $2,478,000 (2008 – $9,446,000). The unrealized losses on the bonds and debentures arose primarily from changes in interest rates. For pooled equity funds, unrealized losses are primarily the result of investment-specific business environment factors associated with the underlying equity investments.

The Corporation conducts a quarterly review to identify and evaluate investments that show indications of impairment. An investment is considered impaired if its fair value falls below its cost, and a write-down is recorded in investment earnings when the decline is considered other than temporary. Factors considered in determining whether a loss is temporary include the length of time and extent to which fair value has been below cost, financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and the ability to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery. During the year, investment write-downs of $1,359,000 (2008 – $nil) (note 10) were recorded related to impairments of U.S. and non-North American pooled equity funds that were considered other than temporary.

Determination of fair value

Fair value is best evidenced by an independent quoted market price for the same instrument in an active market. An active market is one where quoted prices are readily available, representing regularly occurring transactions. The determination of fair value requires judgment and is based on market information where available and appropriate. Fair value measurements are categorized into levels within a fair value hierarchy based on the nature of the inputs used in the valuation. All of the investments held by the Corporation, except investments accounted for on the equity basis, are measured at fair value using quoted market prices, which is the highest level of reliability of fair value.

6. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets are comprised of the following:

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
Goodwill	$ 481	$ 481
Property, plant and equipment	59	102
Prepaid expenses	45	52
Total	$ 585	$ 635

The components of the Corporation's investment in property, plant and equipment, as well as the related accumulated amortization, are as follows:

	(thousands of $)			
	2009			2008
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
Leasehold improvements	$ 106	$ 62	$ 44	$ 62
Computer hardware and other equipment	876	861	15	40
Total	$ 982	$ 923	$ 59	$ 102

Amortization for the year is $43,000 (2008 – $39,000) and is included in administrative expenses on the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

7. PROVISION FOR UNPAID CLAIMS

Nature of unpaid claims

The establishment of the provision for unpaid claims is based on known facts and interpretation of circumstances and is therefore a complex process influenced by a variety of factors. Measurement of the provision is uncertain due to claims that are not reported to the Corporation at the year-end date and, therefore, estimates are made as to the value of these claims. As well, uncertainty exists regarding the cost of reported claims that have not been settled, as all the necessary information may not be available at the year-end date.

Factors used to estimate the provision include the Corporation's experience with similar cases, historical claim payment trends, the characteristics of each class of business, claim severity and claim frequency, the effect of inflation on future claim settlement costs, court decisions and economic conditions. Time is also a critical factor in determining the provision, since the longer it takes to settle and pay a claim, the more variable the ultimate settlement amount will be. Accordingly, short-tail claims such as physical damage or collision claims tend to be more reasonably predictable than long-tail claims such as liability claims.

As a result, the establishment of the provision for unpaid claims relies on a number of factors and on the judgment and opinions of a number of individuals, which necessarily involves risk that actual results may differ materially from the estimates.

Changes in the estimate for the provision for unpaid claims are as follows:

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
Net unpaid claims, beginning of year	$ 68,327	$ 59,726
Payments made during the year relating to:		
Prior year claims	(16,603)	(11,844)
Prior year Facility Association claims	(1,291)	(988)
Deficiency (excess) relating to:		
Prior year estimated unpaid claims	(8,596)	(9,728)
Prior year estimated unpaid Facility Association claims	(522)	52
Net unpaid for claims of prior years	41,315	37,218
Provision for claims occurring in the current year	32,566	30,172
Provision for Facility Association claims occurring in the current year	1,449	937
Net unpaid claims, end of year	$ 75,330	$ 68,327

The fair value of the provision for unpaid claims and unpaid claims recoverable from reinsurers has not been provided because it is not practicable to determine fair value with sufficient reliability.

Type of unpaid claims

The provision for unpaid claims is summarized by line of business as follows:

	(thousands of $)					
	2009			2008		
	Gross	Reinsurance Recoverable	Net	Gross	Reinsurance Recoverable	Net
Automobile	$ 73,736	$ 26,891	$ 46,845	$ 68,923	$ 22,806	$ 46,117
Property	15,838	1,155	14,683	11,936	1,143	10,793
Liability	10,198	1,126	9,072	9,319	1,593	7,726
Facility Association (note 17)	4,730	-	4,730	3,691	-	3,691
Total	$104,502	$ 29,172	$ 75,330	$ 93,869	$ 25,542	$ 68,327

Structured settlements

The Corporation settles some long-term disability claims by purchasing annuities from various financial institutions. The settlements legally release the Corporation from its obligations to the claimants. Consequently, neither the annuities purchased nor the claim liabilities are recognized on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. However, as part of the settlement, the Corporation provides a financial guarantee to the claimants in the event the financial institutions default on the scheduled payments. As at December 31, 2009, no information has come to the Corporation's attention that would suggest any weakness or failure in the financial institutions from which it has purchased the annuities. Consequently, no provision for credit risk is required. The net present value of the scheduled payments as of the year-end date is $1,551,000 (2008 – $1,364,000).

8. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized:

Unlimited number of common shares with no par value.
Unlimited number of non-voting first preferred shares.

	(thousands of $)	
Issued and fully paid:	**2009**	2008
6,155,616 common shares	$ 27,254	$ 27,254

9. UNDERWRITING POLICY AND REINSURANCE CEDED

The Corporation underwrites and reinsures contracts of insurance with SGI CANADA and other reinsurers, which limits the liability of the Corporation to a maximum amount on any one loss as follows:

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
General liability and property	$ 500	$ 500
Automobile – liability	500	500
Catastrophe – automobile physical damage	1,000	1,000
Catastrophe – other	1,000	1,000

The following table sets out the amount by which reinsurance ceded has reduced the premiums earned, claims incurred, and commissions and premium taxes:

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
Premiums earned	$ 6,161	$ 5,914
Claims incurred	8,046	1,204
Commissions and premium taxes	593	528

10. INVESTMENT EARNINGS

The components of investment earnings are as follows:

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
Interest	$ 4,536	$ 4,737
Net realized gain on sale of investments	2,300	1,068
Premium financing	1,330	1,118
Pooled equity fund distributions	643	1,025
Income from investments accounted for on the equity basis	206	120
Dividends	16	13
Investment write-downs	(1,359)	-
Total investment earnings	$ 7,672	$ 8,081
Investment expenses	317	308
Net investment earnings	$ 7,355	$ 7,773

Investment write-downs by category are as follows:

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
U.S. pooled equity fund	$ (668)	$ -
Non-North American pooled equity fund	(691)	-
Total investment write-downs	$ (1,359)	$ -

11. INCOME TAXES

The Corporation's provision for (recovery of) income taxes is as follows:

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
Current	$ (204)	$ (202)
Future	1,207	673
Total income taxes	$ 1,003	$ 471

Income tax expense differs from the amount that would be computed by applying the federal and provincial statutory income tax rates to income before income taxes and non-controlling interest. The reasons for the differences are as follows:

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
Income before income taxes and non-controlling interest	$ 3,848	$ 4,130
Combined federal and provincial tax rate	29.54%	35.78%
Computed tax expense based on combined rate	$ 1,137	$ 1,478
Increase (decrease) resulting from:		
Changes to enacted tax rates	45	52
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	33	33
Investment earnings not subject to taxation	(175)	(1,069)
Other	(37)	(23)
Total income taxes	$ 1,003	$ 471

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the future tax assets and future tax liabilities are presented below:

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
Future income tax assets		
Provision for unpaid claims	$ 2,507	$ 2,074
Tax loss carryforwards	-	1,620
Other	24	26
Total future income tax assets	2,531	3,720
Future income tax liabilities		
Investments	472	655
Unpaid claims recoverable from reinsurers	653	452
Total future income tax liabilities	1,125	1,107
Net future income tax assets	$ 1,406	$ 2,613

The Corporation has non-capital loss carryforwards of $nil (2008 – $5,492,000 that expire in 2028).

12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The nature of the Corporation's operations result in a statement of financial position that consists primarily of financial instruments. The risks that arise are credit risk, market risk (consisting of interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and equity price risk) and liquidity risk.

Significant financial risks are related to the Corporation's investments. These financial risks are managed by having a Statement of Investment Policies and Goals (SIP&G), which is approved annually by the Corporation's Board of Directors. The SIP&G provides guidelines to the investment manager for the asset mix of the portfolio regarding quality and quantity of investments using a prudent person approach. The asset mix guidelines help reduce the impact of market value fluctuations by requiring investments in different asset classes and in domestic and foreign markets. The Corporation receives regular reporting from the investment manager and custodian regarding compliance with the SIP&G.

Credit risk

The Corporation's credit risk arises primarily from two distinct sources: accounts receivable (from its customers, brokers and reinsurers) and certain investments. The maximum credit risk to which it is exposed at December 31, 2009, is limited to the carrying value of the financial assets recognized as follows:

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,147	$ 6,668
Accounts receivable	40,528	31,345
Fixed income investments[1]	149,974	130,333
Unpaid claims recoverable from reinsurers	29,172	25,542

[1] Includes short-term investments and bonds and debentures

In addition, the Corporation is exposed to credit risk associated with its structured settlements as described separately in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Cash and cash equivalents include money market investments of $1,399,000 plus cash on hand, net of outstanding cheques of $3,748,000 (2008 – money market investments of $3,363,000 plus cash on hand, net of outstanding cheques of $3,305,000). The money market investments mature within 90 days from the date of acquisition and have a credit rating of R-1.

Accounts receivable are primarily from customers, diversified among residential, farm and commercial, along with amounts owing from the Facility Association (note 17) and from brokers across the provinces that SGI CANADA Insurance Services Ltd. operates in. Accounts receivable consist of balances outstanding for one year or less.

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
Current	$ 40,609	$ 31,383
30-59 days	129	133
60-89 days	24	12
Greater than 90 days	494	274
Subtotal	41,256	31,802
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(728)	(457)
Total	$ 40,528	$ 31,345

Provisions for credit losses are maintained in an allowance account and regularly reviewed by the Corporation. Amounts are written off once reasonable collection efforts have been exhausted. Details of the allowance account are as follows:

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
Allowance for doubtful accounts, opening balance	$ 457	$ 488
Accounts written off	(309)	(358)
Current period provision	580	327
Allowance for doubtful accounts, ending balance	$ 728	$ 457

Credit risk within investments is related primarily to short-term investments and bonds and debentures. It is managed through the investment policy that limits debt instruments to those of high credit quality (minimum rating for bonds and debentures is BBB and for short-term investments is R-1), along with limits to the maximum notional amount of exposure with respect to any one issuer.

Credit ratings for the bonds and debentures are as follows:

	(thousands of $)			
	2009		2008	
Credit Rating	Fair Value	Makeup of Portfolio	Fair Value	Makeup of Portfolio
AAA	$ 76,856	53.2%	$ 56,135	46.7%
AA	28,559	19.8%	29,757	24.8%
A	31,570	21.9%	31,066	25.8%
BBB	7,405	5.1%	3,255	2.7%
Total	$144,390	100.0%	$120,213	100.0%

Within bonds and debentures, there are no holdings from one issuer, other than the Government of Canada or a Canadian province, over 10% of the market value of the combined bond and short-term investment portfolios. No single holding of a province is over 20% of the market value of the bond portfolio.

Credit risk associated with reinsurers is managed through regular monitoring of credit ratings of the reinsurers utilized by the Corporation. Reinsurers' credit ratings range from AA+ to A- based on the most recent ratings by A.M. Best.

Market risk

Market risk represents the potential for loss from changes in the value of financial instruments. Value can be affected by changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. Market risk primarily impacts the value of investments.

Interest rate risk

The Corporation is exposed to changes in interest rates in its fixed income investments, including short-term investments and bonds and debentures. It is estimated that a 100 basis point increase/decrease in interest rates would decrease/increase other comprehensive income and accumulated other comprehensive income by $5,400,000 at December 31, 2009 (2008 – $4,000,000), representing 3.6% of the $150,000,000 (2008 – 3.1%, $130,300,000) fair value of fixed income investments.

Foreign exchange

The Corporation is subject to changes in the U.S./Canadian dollar exchange rate on its U.S. pooled equity fund investments, purchases of goods and services that are denominated in U.S. dollars, and a portion of claims and reinsurance receivables and payables denominated in U.S. dollars. Also, the Corporation is exposed to Europe, Australasia and Far East (EAFE) currencies through its investment in the non-North American pooled equity fund. Exposure to both the U.S. equity and non-North American equity markets is limited to a maximum 7% each of the market value of the total investment portfolio, excluding investments accounted for on the equity basis. At December 31, 2009, the Corporation's exposure to U.S. equities, through its U.S. pooled equity fund, was 4.1% (2008 – 4.7%) and its exposure to non-North American equities, through its non-North American pooled equity fund, was 3.7% (2008 – 3.6%).

At December 31, 2009, a 10% appreciation/depreciation in the Canadian dollar versus U.S. dollar exchange rate would result in approximately a $753,000 (2008 – $736,000) decrease/increase in other comprehensive income and accumulated other comprehensive income. A 10% appreciation/depreciation in the Canadian dollar versus the EAFE currencies would result in approximately a $676,000 decrease/increase (2008 – $560,000) in other comprehensive income and accumulated other comprehensive income. As the U.S. pooled equity fund and the non-North American pooled equity fund are classified as available for sale, any unrealized changes due to foreign currency are recorded as other comprehensive income and do not directly impact net income until the investment is sold.

There is no exposure to foreign exchange risk within the Corporation's bond and debenture portfolio. As well, no more than 10% of the market value of the bond portfolio shall be invested in bonds of foreign issuers.

The Corporation's exposure to exchange rate risk resulting from the purchase of goods and services, and claims and reinsurance receivables and payables, is not considered material to the operations of the Corporation.

Equity prices

The Corporation is exposed to changes in equity prices in Canadian, U.S. and EAFE markets. Equities comprise 17.5% (2008 – 17.3%) of the carrying value of the Corporation's total investments. Individual stock holdings are diversified by geography, industry type and corporate entity. No one investee or related group of investees represents greater than 10% of the market value of the Corporation's common share portfolio. As well, no one holding represents more than 10% of the voting shares of any corporation.

The Corporation's equity price risk is assessed using Value at Risk (VaR), a statistical technique that measures the potential change in the value of an asset class. The VaR has been calculated based on volatility over a four-year period, using a 95% confidence level. As such, it is expected that the annual change in the portfolio market value will fall within the range outlined in the following table 95% of the time (19 times out of 20 years).

Asset Class	2009	2008
Canadian pooled equity fund and Canadian common shares	$ +/- 6,800,000	$ +/- 5,177,000
U.S. pooled equity fund	+/- 1,882,000	+/- 1,752,000
Non-North American pooled equity fund	+/- 2,312,000	+/- 1,704,000

The Corporation's equity investments are classified as available for sale and as such, any unrealized changes in their fair value are recorded as other comprehensive income and do not directly impact net income until the investment is sold.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Corporation is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Cash resources are managed on a daily basis based on anticipated cash flows. The majority of financial liabilities, excluding certain unpaid claims liabilities, are short-term in nature, and due within one year. The Corporation generally maintains positive overall cash flows through cash generated from operations as well as cash generated from its investing activities.

The following summarizes the contractual maturities of the Corporation's financial liabilities at December 31:

(thousands of $)	2009					
	Carrying amount	0-6 months	7-12 months	1-2 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 15,641	$ 15,641	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Premium taxes payable	1,549	1,394	155	-	-	-
Amounts due to reinsurers	15,593	15,591	2	-	-	-
Provision for unpaid claims	104,502	21,328	14,693	20,189	32,138	16,154
	$137,285	$ 53,954	$ 14,850	$ 20,189	$ 32,138	$ 16,154

(thousands of $)	2008					
	Carrying amount	0-6 months	7-12 months	1-2 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 8,677	$ 8,677	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Premium taxes payable	1,101	1,101	-	-	-	-
Amounts due to reinsurers	15,890	15,861	29	-	-	-
Provision for unpaid claims	93,869	18,840	14,482	19,658	26,335	14,554
	$119,537	$ 44,479	$ 14,511	$ 19,658	$ 26,335	$ 14,554

13. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Corporation's primary objectives when managing capital is to ensure adequate funding is available to pay policyholder claims, be flexible in its product offerings and support its growth strategies, while providing an adequate return to its shareholder. Its main sources of capital are retained earnings, share capital and cash injections in the form of contributed surplus from its parent, SGI CANADA. There were no changes to the Corporation's capital structure during the period.

The Corporation uses a common industry measurement, the Minimum Capital Test (MCT), to monitor its capital adequacy. The MCT is a risk-based capital adequacy formula that assesses risks to assets, policy liabilities and off-balance sheet exposures by applying various factors to determine a ratio of capital available over capital required.

The Corporation is a regulated insurer and, as such, is subject to rate regulation related to its automobile premiums. Regulators require insurers to maintain a level of capital sufficient to achieve an MCT ratio based on the risk profile of the insurer and its insurance business, generally at or above 150%. At December 31, 2009, the

Corporation's MCT was 358% (2008 – 378%). There have been no changes to the Corporation's capital management processes and measures since the prior year-end.

14. CHANGE IN NON-CASH OPERATING ITEMS

The change in non-cash operating items is comprised of the following:

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
Accounts receivable	$ (9,183)	$ (5,031)
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(1,372)	(1,688)
Reinsurers' share of unearned premiums	(80)	(190)
Unpaid claims recoverable from reinsurers	(3,630)	6,577
Other assets	7	36
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,008	(24)
Premium taxes payable	448	458
Amounts due to reinsurers	(297)	(3,292)
Unearned reinsurance commissions	51	240
Unearned premiums	11,037	8,187
Provision for unpaid claims	10,633	2,024
	$ 12,622	$ 7,297

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Included in these financial statements are transactions with various Saskatchewan Crown corporations, ministries, agencies, boards and commissions related to the Corporation by virtue of common control by the Government of Saskatchewan and non-Crown corporations and enterprises subject to joint control and significant influence by the Government of Saskatchewan (collectively referred to as related parties). Routine operating transactions with related parties are settled at prevailing market prices under normal trade terms. Transactions and amounts outstanding at year-end are as follows:

	(thousands of $)	
Category	**2009**	2008
Accounts receivable	$ 16	$ 12
Investments	2,737	2,192
Claims incurred	-	5
Administrative expenses	379	445
Investment earnings	91	101

SGI CANADA provides management and administrative services to the Corporation as well as being one of its reinsurers (note 9). Expenses incurred by SGI CANADA and charged to the Corporation, and amounts outstanding at year-end, are as follows:

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
Unpaid claims recoverable from reinsurers	$ 14,816	$ 14,911
Accounts payable	648	2,319
Amounts due to reinsurers	14,877	15,012
Administrative expenses	5,284	4,370
Interest paid	314	847

Reinsurance ceded to SGI CANADA has reduced premiums earned by $3,072,000 (2008 – $3,150,000) and decreased claims incurred by $2,722,000 (2008 – increased by $131,000).

The Corporation has direct premiums brokered through Charlie Cooke Insurance Agency Ltd. (CCIA), pays claim adjusting fees to Atlantic Adjusting & Appraisals Ltd. (AAA) and has premiums financed for policyholders by Maritime Finance & Acceptance Corporation (MFAC). These companies are affiliated with the minority shareholder of ICPEI, who is a member of ICPEI's senior management. The policies written and the claim adjusting expenses paid are routine operating transactions in the normal course of business.

Transactions and amounts outstanding between the Corporation and CCIA, AAA and MFAC at year-end are as follows:

	(thousands of $)	
Category	**2009**	2008
Accounts receivable	$ 946	$ 978
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,131	842
Premiums written	11,320	10,737
Claims incurred	624	522
Commissions	2,659	2,468
Premiums financed	4,653	3,841

In addition, during 2007 the Corporation provided CCIA a $450,000 loan for the purpose of purchasing a brokerage. The terms of the agreement provide for repayment in six annual instalments of $75,000 and require CCIA to maintain minimum premium limits. At December 31, 2009, the loan is recorded at its amortized cost of $268,000 (2008 – $326,000), calculated by discounting the scheduled instalments at an interest rate that reflects the term and credit risk associated with the loan. During the year, $75,000 (2008 – $75,000) was repaid and interest revenue of $17,000 (2008 – $20,000) was recorded through investment earnings.

One of the Corporation's subsidiaries, ICPEI, has a director who is the owner of an organization that provided professional services to the Corporation. During the current year, these services amounted to $nil (2008 – $16,000).

Other related party transactions are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements.

16. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities, other than investments (note 5), provision for unpaid claims and unpaid claims recoverable from reinsurers (notes 7 and 9), approximate carrying value due to their immediate or short-term nature.

17. FACILITY ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATION

The Corporation is a participant in automobile residual market and risk-sharing pools, whereby companies in the industry are required by regulation to provide automobile insurance coverage to high-risk insureds.

Facility Association transactions recorded in the Corporation's financial results are as follows:

	(thousands of $)	
	2009	2008
Gross premiums written	$ 4,113	$ 3,052
Net premiums earned	$ 3,705	$ 2,706
Claims incurred	3,119	2,464
Commissions	129	118
Premium taxes	115	87
Administrative expenses	973	684
Total claims and expenses	4,336	3,353
Underwriting loss	(631)	(647)
Investment earnings	149	160
Net loss	$ (482)	$ (487)
Facility Association receivable	$ 3,951	$ 3,806
Unearned premiums	1,215	797
Provision for unpaid claims	4,730	3,691
Facility Association payable	3,504	3,504

18. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Corporation provides property and casualty insurance through three operating segments: Manitoba and Alberta, Ontario and the Maritimes (where the Maritimes represents Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia). These operating segments correspond with the legal entities that make up the Corporation, as discussed in note 1. The performance of each operating segment is reported separately to the Corporation's Board of Directors.

	(thousands of $)				
2009	Manitoba and Alberta	Ontario	Maritimes	Consolidation Adjustments	Total
Net premiums written	$ 40,015	$ 29,459	$ 17,909	$ -	$ 87,383
Net premiums earned	$ 35,400	$ 25,452	$ 15,982	$ -	$ 76,834
Claims incurred	18,965	21,516	9,496	-	49,977
Other expenses	13,726	9,331	7,307	-	30,364
Underwriting profit (loss)	2,709	(5,395)	(821)	-	(3,507)
Investment earnings	1,695	4,634	1,026	-	7,355
Income (loss) before the following:	4,404	(761)	205	-	3,848
Income taxes (recovery)	1,190	(270)	83	-	1,003
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	17	17
Net income (loss)	$ 3,214	$ (491)	$ 122	$ (17)	$ 2,828
Total assets	$114,504	$132,581	$ 38,233	$ (13,391)	$271,927
Shareholder's equity	$ 34,942	$ 39,335	$ 9,072	$ (1,879)	$ 81,470

	(thousands of $)				
2008	Manitoba and Alberta	Ontario	Maritimes	Consolidation Adjustments	Total
Net premiums written	$ 31,715	$ 23,693	$ 14,260	$ -	$ 69,668
Net premiums earned	$ 26,441	$ 23,169	$ 12,405	$ -	$ 62,015
Claims incurred	21,291	12,670	6,625	-	40,586
Other expenses	10,880	8,346	5,846	-	25,072
Underwriting profit (loss)	(5,730)	2,153	(66)	-	(3,643)
Investment earnings	2,456	4,370	947		7,773
Income (loss) before the following:	(3,274)	6,523	881	-	4,130
Income taxes (recovery)	(1,564)	1,841	194	-	471
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	153	153
Net income (loss)	$ (1,710)	$ 4,682	$ 687	$ (153)	$ 3,506
Total assets	$ 98,487	$116,284	$ 34,211	$ (13,076)	$235,906
Shareholder's equity	$ 28,798	$ 38,654	$ 8,712	$ (1,862)	$ 74,302

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Corporation is committed to annual payments under operating leases for buildings as follows:

	(thousands of $)
2010	$ 446
2011	427
2012	328
2013	254
2014	34
Thereafter	20

In common with the insurance industry in general, the Corporation is subject to litigation arising in the normal course of conducting its insurance business. The Corporation is of the opinion that this litigation will not have a significant effect on the financial position or results of operation of the Corporation.

20. COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL INFORMATION

For comparative purposes, certain 2008 balances have been reclassified to conform to 2009 financial statement presentation.

SGI
CANADA